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"ALDERNET BRAND" CONDENSES MILK.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st.

Seventy-five rooms at the Palisades Mountain House, Englewood Cliffa on the Hafton, are offered, with board, at \$15 per week during the Automn.

Ice Cream can be kept hard for four hours stheat ice an Fussel's Patent Ice Cream Envelopes. 766

WEEKLY TRIBUNE-NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS "All advertisements lated ted for cuestion in the Weekler limited must be handed in to the publication office on Mon-lay of each week."

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORSIGN.-A battle has taken place between the French forces and the Black Flags in Tonquin; the French, who were victorious, lost sixteen men. Details of the recent riot in Canton are published. === Further particulars of the wreck of the Proteus and of the failure of the Greely relief expedition are received. = A report is current that a Congress of the Powers is to be held, at which a general disarmament will be proposed. === The funeral of Admiral Pierre bas taken place.

Domestic .- Fire occurred in the Hotel Vendome in Boston yesterday. - Barbara Miller was hanged at Richmond. === A case of leprosy has been brought into the port of San Francisco. The Vice-President of the St. Louis Police Board resigned. === Ex-Treasurer Haven of the Rutland Railroad Company was indicted. === There is much disaffection among the followers of Gov-ernor Butler. —— The Commissioner of Patents has made his annual report, === The Chicago

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Republican primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention were held last night; a considerable number of persons voted who were not members of the associations. Tugs and lighters were sent to the assistance of the stranded independente, and her passengers came to this city. === Reports were received of damage to the City of Atlanta by the storm. === Frank L. Van Meter was arrested in Newark for embezzling from his employers. The Tammany Committee on Organization resolved to address a second letter Kternan was reported to be strangely missing. been discovered. === Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains). 85.11 cents. Stocks, after opening with small advances, were dull and declining, and closed weak,

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 65°; average, 71%°.

The battle in Tonquin, in which the French have deteated the irregular troops known as the Black Flags, must be regarded as unfortunate at the present time, so far as other interests than those of the Republic are concerned. The natives in Canton were hostile enough to all foreigners before this last fight took place, as the details of the riots there show; but the victory will further excite them. and proportionately increase the danger of foreign residents in Chinese ports. Moreover, upon the real interests of the French themselves the effect of this success may not be good. It certainly will not be if it encourages the ambitious Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Challemel-Lacour, to resume his pretentious attitude toward China.

The meeting of the Mayor, the beads of Departments and the State Civil Service Comoners does not seem to have been intended as much more than a formally polite reception offered by Mr. Edson in his official capacity to Civil Service Reform in the abstract. Everybody was polite to everybody else; but it appeared in the course of the very civil conversation which took place that there was not much that the Commissioners could do to improve our condition if they tried their best. The Mayor is the man directed by law to begin and carry on such reforms as are needed to give us a thoroughly good municipal If this was news to Mr. Edson, we hope that it was not unpleasant news, and that he will set to work promptly now to do his duty as his callers yesterday pointed it out to

It is believed by some of the authorities in Washington that Lieutenant Greely and his party have a reasonable chance of escaping finally from their Arctic prison; but it is only a chance, after all. Signal Service officers, for instance, think that the stock of provisions at Fort Conger would last until the summer of 1884 if economy has been exercised in the use of them. Such economy Lieutenant Greely was certainly likely to exercise. They hope, therefore, that for some reason the observers have decided to stay at portance to having the relief expedition follow out exactly the programme he had laid down, the will probably be equally careful in performing his part of it. In that case he may have already started south. Thus, while it might be better for the observers if they should stay

The average price is from \$10 to \$13. The farm this year will not a few cases of extreme difficulty. One of its most interesting results of murders in not a few cases of extreme difficulty. One of its most interesting results of its generally expected that from the fragments of skin found under the naits of the murdered woman, that the person to fire the person with whom she fought desperately for her better for the observers if they should stay

The average price is from \$10 to \$13. The farm this year will not a few cases of extreme difficulty. One of its most interesting results of its generally expected that from the fragments of skin found under the naits of the murdered woman, that the person with whom she fought desperately for her life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro, nor a woman, but a life was not a negro. The Chaltanooga Times puts the matter thus: "The South is getting on all right in the series were expended to the detection. The coming meeting of the educational conventues of the lower life was a reconstant to the series. The coming meeting of the calculation early in the spring, and the meets he was disclosed on Thursday, when it appeared that the was a required in the spring of the column in Louisville, Ky., is arousing considerable intends thin its attention in Louisville of the clouds of the coli their post until next year before beginning

likelihood that they have attempted to do so. They have had no means of knowing that glecting to do so. the Proteus has been crushed and that nu assistance awaits them at Smith Sound.

It is one of the most discouraging things about the management of our municipal departments that if anything goes wrong it is not only years before it is discovered, but months before the extent of the wrong-doing can be ascertained. The Carroll frauds in the Controller's office were discovered by the officers of the department in December, 1882. An investigation was begun which had not accomplished much in May, 1883, when the public was first informed of the stealing. Since May the books of the Controller's office have been examined by several sets of investigators, official and unofficial, but even at this late day nobody seems to know just how much Carroll stole, or how he did it. Now comes the revelation that everything is not right in the Department of Public Works; that somebody has been robbing the taxpayers through the Water Rates Bureau. The commissioner found this out last May, and says he has been investigating the matter carefully since then. Yet here it is the middle of Soptember, and although he declares the losses are little or nothing, Mr. Thompson cannot tell definitely anything about the matter. Whatever the result of all this investigating may be so far as the guilty persons are concerned, there certainly is need of reform in the bookkeeping methods of all the city departments. They ought to be such that something could be found out some day.

REPUBLICANS TO RULE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The rolls of voters at the Republican primaries last night, if carefully examined, would doubtless open the eyes of a good many, by showing how much easier it is to nurse a grievance than to discharge a duty. One can growl, anywhere and at any time, at the machine for stifling the voice of New-York Republicans, but one cannot vote for his own choice, even at the freest of Republican primaries, without taking the trouble to go there. There is a smaller vote, therefore, from the elements that have complained that heretofore they were excluded from voting than could have been wished. Nevertheless, it is a larger vote, and more nearly representative of the whole Republican party, than any cast at such primaries for many vears past.

The successive suspicions and imputations of trickery and bad faith with which every step in this effort to reorganize the Republican party of this city on a basis broad enough to include every man who voted the last Presidential ticket has been met, are now seen to be wholly without warrant. The close corporation has absolutely been thrown open to the whole body of Republicans; and whoever still complains, must do it because he does not want the majority to govern.

But, it is still insinusted, this is only to get you into their trap. Next year there will be no such liberality.

Now, in point of fact, the plan of the Committee of Eighteen, already adopted by the machine, provides for a thorough re-enrolment on this very basis next November. But, if that is not enough, let the State Convention order the same thing. We have authority for saying that the Chairman of the Central Committee and his associates will welcome such action.

GARLINGTON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The additional details of the Arctic voyage of the Yantic telegraphed from St. John's show that Commander Wilder cannot be held responsible for the disastrous failure of the relief expedition to Lady Franklin Sound. He had been ordered to go as far as Littleton Island, the station selected for the winter quarters of Lieutenant Garlington's party, and he had agreed to remain there as late as August 25. He reached his destination on August 3 and received tidings of the loss of the Proteus on July 23 and the departure of her crew and the officers and men of the relief expedition southward. He immediately began to search for them among the islands between Pandora Harber and Cape York, but owing to bad weather and heavy pack ice was not able to find them, although on one day he was within twenty miles of their camp. Compelled to return to the mine near Godhaven for coal, he was on the point of proceeding again to Molville Bay and renewing the search, when he was informed of the safety of the shipwrecked officers and men. If Lieutenant Garlington had remained at Panders Harbor eight daysfrom July 26 to August 3-not only would his party and the crew of the Protess have been spared their perilous journey of 600 miles in open boats through the fog, storm and ice, but arrangements could have been made for opening the winter quarters in the locality designated by Lieutenant Greely. If the relief party had been left behind in some temporary helter erected by the ships' carpenters and supplied as far as possible from the Yantic's stores, the expedition would not have been a complete

failure.

Commander Wildes had no authority to man the proposed winter quarters from his own ship. It was his duty to search for his shipwrecked companions, and when he found them it was too late to return to the dangerous coast from which they had all escaped. Lieutenant Garlington virtually abandoned the attempt to rescue Lieutenant Greely when he broke camp so early in the season at the rendezvous where he had every reason to expect the Yantic would ancher during August. He must also be held responsible for the neglect to land stores at Littleton Island or Life Boat Cove on the way north. The Proteus stopped there to leave a record of her arrival and two days afterward was crushed in the ice on the opposite side of Smith Sound. If the materials for the winter quarters had been left on shore together with stores of previsions and clothing, the disaster which subsequently occurred would not have interfered with the establishment of the relief station. The shipwrecked crew might have gone on toward Cape York in search of the Yantic, but Lieutenant Garlington and his men could have remained to keep their appointment with Lieutenant Greely's party in its retreat from Lady Franklin Sound. Why was this wise and necessary precaution neglected? This is a question which Lieutenant Garlington will have to answer; and his responsibility for the failure of the expedition will mainly depend upon his instructions from beadquarters. In the original letter of instructions from General Hazen, printed in yesterday's issue, he was ordered to push forward and make every exertion to reach Lady Franklin Sound; but if the

north, he assumed a grave responsibility in ne-

RAILROAD REPORTS

Not much has been expected from the Railroad Commissioners of this State. Irrespective of their personal qualifications, which were in part encouraging, it was known that the act creating the Commission was passed at the instigation of a shallow set of demagogues, without any real desire on the part of the people, and without any prospect that the Commission could do any good. The circumstances all pointed to the conclusion that a demagogues' Commission was intended, and, but for the action of Republican officials, a Commission of that sort would have been created. It is therefore most gratifying to know that, in one matter at least, the Commission has begun work intelligently, and with proper regard for the public interest

It has long been discreditable to this State that the reports which its corporations were required to make yearly have been meagre, formal, and so long delayed as to be practically worthless. Though some of the most important corporations in the country have their properties wholly or mainly fn this State, while others in great number keep their principal offices here, though their properties are mainly located elsewhere, the sworn reports obtained under the laws of New-York have been of little practical value. It was proposed, therefore, that the Railroad Commissioners should require regular and full quarterly reports. The Commission appointed Tuesday to hear arguments against the proposition, but none of impertance were offered. The principal companies declined to make objection to a proposal so just, or regarded it with indifference. The Commission thereupon passed the resolution calling for quarterly reports, and it takes effect at once.

From this time, therefore, the public may hope to get once in three months a great deal of information which has been concealed by interested managers, both from the public and often from their own stockholders. Indeed, there are some companies in New-York which have not made for many years, even to their own stockholders, any statements as complete and satisfactory as the Commission requires. Perhaps the schedule might be improved in some respects. The old confusion in regard to cost of road and equipments" is not likely to be altogether removed, nor does the schedule seem to require a sufficiently distinct statement of receipts from sales of securities, which have more than once been included as " miscellaneous earnings." But the reports hereafter, if made as required, will be an immeasurable improvement. The gross earnings, operating expenses, and net income from operation, the interest on funded debt, the taxes and rentals, the stocks and bonds of other companies held as assets, the value of supplies on hand, the temporary loans and bills payable, the interest due and accrued and the amounts due for wages and supplies, are all required to be separately stated. On roads not a few, this will call for more frankness toward the public than has ever

been shown hitherto, It is not clear that the Commissioners have called for detailed statements from other corporations than the railroads operating lines within this State. But there are many other companies which "do business" in this State, and a great part of their business, which have in this city their financial headquarters or their transfer offices, and which are continually offering to citizens of New-York their securities as valuable investments. It is worth while to consider whether all railroads doing business in this State, in either of these senses, should not be called upon to make the same regular quarterly returns of their condition and business. If the law now in force is not broad enough, it can be amended with good reason, so that the companies which have their business offices in this State shall all be required to make the same statements. Information as to the operations and financial condition of railroads located elsewhere, but which sell their securities, keep their accounts, and incur their principal obligations in this market, is as important to the people of roads operated within the State. Nor is it to be supposed that well-managed railroads, which have any claim to credit, will object to full and frequent statements of their financial condition.

THE LATEST CONNECTICUT MYSTERY. Naturally, every unpunished crime raises a question as to the administration of criminal law in this country, and the causes of its failure. But the latest Connecticut murder, though still a mystery, does not give a fair test of the efficiency of the authorities. The case was one in which the presumption was strongly against the detection of the criminal. The murdered young woman had chosen to walk a long distance, late on a dark and stormy night, on a lonely and comparatively unfrequented road, without any companion. This not only exposed her to harm, but ren dered it comparatively improbable that any one killing her would be detected. Of the only known persons who might have had a motive for murdering her, the former husband was soon proved to have been many miles away, and the circumstances appeared for a time at least to clear the man to whom she was engaged. If these persons are excluded, no motive for the crime appears, except one that might have prompted any brutal and savage wretch, finding an unprotected woman on a lonely road in a dark night. The fact that the list of the possibly guilty was at once so large and so vague, rendered detection far more difficult.

Nevertheless, there were some circumstances in this case which, in the hands of a thoroughly trained detective, might have led, and possibly may yet lead, to the discovery of the murderer. It is a possible misfortune that thoroughly trained detectives cannot be commanded on the instant in every country town. but we know that they cannot. It is also a misfortune that the coroners and other officials in all country towns are not invariably persons of great forethought and a high degree of skill, but we know that such men are not to be had everywhere. Because the officials who were first summoned did not take all possible pains to preserve and collect every item of circumstance or scrap of evidenceand perhaps had not the power under the law effectually to prevent disturbance of the surroundings or of the body by curious stragglers-it may be that the key to the whole mystery has been lost. But it is too early yet to judge how well the coroner and other officials have discharged their duties. On Thursday it appeared that they had shrewdly obtained some important evidence of which no hint had previously been given to the public, and they may have at command other facts

which it is not deemed best to disclose as yet.

at Fort Conger until next year, there is little | officer to land the stores before proceeding | white man with skin much browned by exhasty in condemning officials whose work, under serious disadvantages, has shown shrewdness of such a grade. The investigation by the officials is not yet ended, though some of the amateur newspaper detectives seem to be ready to give it up.

BAGGAGE FOR BUFFALO. The committees on transportation of the respective Democratic factions of this city have arranged to have the following properties forwarded to the State Convention : Three hundred and eighty-five olive branches-

one for each delegate. [P. S .- Every one of these branches is six-barrelled and self-cocking. Job lot of crocodiles. [P. S .- These beasts have

been engaged to furnish the delegates with the necessary tears and are expected to shed them when allusion is made in the report of the Committee on Resolutions to Republican sins and iniquities. A steam pile-driver. [P. S.-This machine will be

brought into play in case it should be thought cessary to hammer into the head of the Convention the idea that it must not blunder. Dozens of illuminated cards and strips of cauvas to decorate the Convention hall. [P. S .- These decerations will be stamped with such legends as What Spoils has joined together let not Man-ning

prt asunder"; "One touch of appetite makes

"Offices first

the whole Democracy kin";

and Civil Service Reform afterward." Three hundred and eighty-five more olive branches -one for each of the alternate delegates. [P. S.-The man that packed them is prepared to take an affidavit that he didn't know they were loaded. One hogshead of chloride of lime. [P. S .- This favorite disinfectant will be sprinkled upon the floor and platform of the hall to counteract the effect produced by the exhibition to the dele-

gates of the record of the late Legislature. Ten balancing poles. [P. S.-These poles were purchased for the benefit of the platform-makers when they reach the plank labelled "The Tariff."

One telegraph pole. [P. S.-This pole is sharpened at one end. The report that it is intended to be employed by Tammany as a battering ram in their assault upon the walls of the Convention, in case the Committee on Contested Seats rule them out, is believed to be unfounded. The pole's function will be to point with pride.

Three hundred and eighty-five copies of that pleasing little work, "The Complete Riddle Guesser." [P. S.-A copy of this volume will be given to each delegate with the request that be con it carefully with a view of seeing whether it throws any tight upon this riddle: My first was a Democratic Senate and Assembly of 1883; my second was a D peratic Governor's request that the tax laws ... d be revised; my whole was the shameful negl at of said Senate and Assembly to revise the tax laws.

Strange as it may appear. Russia is one of the few countries in Europe in which corporal punishment is absolutely forbidden in chools of all grades. But, to make up for it, other more degrading forms of punishment are in vogue. Recognizing this fact, a petition has just been presented to the Minister of Public Instruction asking to have corporal punishment restored. A correspondent of The London Globe thus describes the present system: "The pupil of the gymnasium is not to be flogged on any account, but be is put into uniform, held to various military or quasi-military salutes, placed under the perpetual surveillance of the police, and sent to a sort of a guard-room for the most unmilitary off-nees concivable. Think of keeping a schoolboy confine for twenty-four hours in a small room on a diet of bread and water in England! Why, the whole town would be in a state of revolution; and what an army of angry mothers would do with the offending schoolmaster under such circumstances there is no telling. The explanation is easy. In England the school system is under the control and regulation of public opinion. In Russia three facts are patentfirst, that public opinion has no weight and no solidarity, simply because, in the absence of right of free speech, it has no opportunities of healthy development; second, that public opinion, such as it is, has no means of controlling the educational policy of the Government such as are possessed by tax payers enjoying electoral rights; and, thirdly, that even had public opinion the necessary weight and opportunities for such a task, there would always, under a regime like the present, be a power above public opinion, namely, the power of the Govern-

To Hoadly: Put the Democracy of Ohio up for rafile and have done with it. Tickete \$1, or six tickets for \$5. Every ticket-holder to be entitled to an exqueste chromo entitled, "The Lightning (Republican variety) Defying Ajax." You yourself of course, Hoadly, to so for the baffled Ajax. Or, if you prefer, the chromo might represent Delaware Crossing Washington," if your modesty would not forbid your posing as a second, but submerged, Washington.

The new postal-note seems to be getting more colding than it deserves. The fact that Chicago banks have refused to accept it does not necessarily end the matter. That is, to be sure, a portenrous circumstance, seeing that it is Chicago; but the sky has not failen yet. Several suggestions have been made since the appearance of the notes, which will, no doubt, guide the officials in making future issues. The paper should undoubtedly be one of the special papers which cannot be manipulated by counterfeiters and forgers. It seems also a useles tax upon the payee to require him to sign his name, when the note is payable to "bearer." But these are details which can be adjusted in future issues Queralous critics must not overlook the nature of these small money-orders. They do not afford the same degree of security as the regular money-orders, and it was universally understood at the time they were authorized that they would not do so. They are designed solely to facilitate the transmission of small sums, and a large class in the community would find them useful even if all the banks should refuse to take them, which they do not do. Lastly, when the gains of the forger or counterfeiter are limited to something less than \$4 99 on each order, it seems safe to predict that the amount of fraud under this head will not be great.

Here's a newspaper objecting to Mr. Cox for Speaker on the ground that he is "too old." old, did you say! Why, that's odd. Randall's friends are giving out that he is too fresh.

It seems that the decision of Lord Chief Justice Coleradge not to visit Canada during his present sojourn in America, is the cause of some unpleasant feeling in that country. The News, of St. John, N. B., speaks of it as a "slight," and adds that while Canadians are sorry not to have the opportunity to show courtesy to the distinguished jurist, they believe that by-and-by he will be still more sorry at not having furnished the opportunity. It is rather late in the day for Canadians to be jealous of the partiality shown by distinguished Englishmen for the United States. Whatever the reason may be, it is a fact that hardly a visitor to America ever thinks of going to Canada. And those who do go, and there little to repay them for the journey. If Canadians wish to have distinguished guests visit them, they will have to annex themselves to the

A clergyman in Tennessee is known as the " satisfying preacher." Whenever a church begins to grow tired of its regular pastor, the " satisfying preacher is sent, for. And so atroctously bad is ne, that after hearing him once or twice the congregation is entirely "satisfied" to keep the paster it has. A new avenue of usefulness is thus opened to poor preachers. They will act as a sert of a counterpoise to these peripatetic preachers whose showy elequence etten causes a congregation to be dissatisfied

in this matter, and cannot, without self-degrada tion and the loss of self-respect and prestige in the national councils, accept aid to educate her childreu." And The Louisville Courier-Journal speaks in a similar strain. "The educational convention," it says, "if it be attended by representative Southern men, should learn through them the true status of the question of Federal aid to education in the South. We do not believe the people want it; first, because it is not proper that they should have it, and second, because they are able and willing to educate their children without calling for assistance from other sections. With a cotton crop estimated at almost 7,000,000 bales, and with an unequalled corn crop supplemented by good yields of the smaller grains, the South has no need to play the suppliant, but snapping its fingers in the face of fate, which has played it some sad tricks, it will go on in the good fight it has begun, able, willing,

The political flight in Cincinnati must be getting pretty bitter when Democrats begin to send out absurd statements respecting the financial standing of their able and vigorous opponent The Commercia Gazette. That paper is not only making the campaign hot for the Democrats but is also making money, and there is no more probability of a receiver's being appointed for it than there is of Judge Hoadley's election as Governor of Ohio.

Lord Carnaryon will be for some time the gues of the Hon. Edward Blake at Toronto, Canada.

Professor Durell, of Wilbraham Academy, goes this fall to fill the chair of mathematics at Dickinson College.

The friends of Principal Dawson, of Montreal.

in Europe. The funeral of the late Hou. D. P. Holloway was conducted after the manner of the Friends on Tues-

day last, at Richmond, Indiana. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Isaac Jenkin on, Judge J. F. Kibbey, Judge Bundy, the Hon- Benjamin Davis, J. S. Starr and Benjamin Stratton-old associates of Mr. Hollo way in the anti-slavery days. The Hon. Thomas J. Larsh, from whem Mr. Holloway purchased The Richmond Palladium, died at Eaton, Onio, a few days ago. He was the founder and first editor of Mr. Alfred Austin in The National Review (Lon

don) relates the following anecdote of the Earl of Beaconsfield: " 'See what my gracious Sovereign sent me as a present at Christmas,' he said to me one day. It was a copy of the édition de luxe of 'Romola'; and in it was written, in the beauciful flowing hand of the Queen, 'To the Eurl of Beaconsaidly. K. G., from all affectionate and grateful friend, Victoria.' 'But,' he added, 'I cannot readut.' I venured to recommend him not to make that confession to everybody, for it would not raise their estimate of his literary acumen. 'Well,' he said, 'it's no use. I can't.'"

The Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., formerly rector of the Church of the Redeemer (P. E.), Brooklyn, and now president of Trinity College. was once chaptain on board the United States steamer Franklin, of the European squadron, Admiral Rodgers commanding. The smallpox broke out, and there were sixty cases on board. Admiral Rodgers obtained a building at a foreign port, where they were at the time, and made a pesthouse of it, to which all the sick were transferred. The disease was of the most malignant type, but Chapiain Smith (though he never had smallpox) left his comfortable quarters on board and went to live in the pest-house, devoting himself to the care of the souls and bodies of the men, Admiral Rod

Bernin, Sept. 14 .- The report that Prince Bis marck had been taken seriously ill and that physicians had been suddenly summoned to his aid is

TORONTO, Sept. 14.-The Vice-Regal party started for the East to-day. A large number of citizens were at the railway station to bid the Marquis and the Princess farewell. Princess Louise has given a picture of her own painting to the Dominton Na-

A man in Saco, Me., recently bought a box of second-hand theological books and 200 manuscript sermons which had belonged to a Baptist minister. A curious feature about the sermons is that they have numerous stage directions, of which a few samples are given: "D.liver this passage in solemn tones;" "seoru-fulamile after the word 'never';" "pause long enough

Indicrous to all but the persons who were snut up. There was a fire in the penifentiary grounds, and an old build

there is an aristocratic and a plebeian element among the cattle men on the plains. These two classes are those who own cowherds and those who have nothing but steers. The former are the smaller investors and the latter the wealthy stockmen. The latter buy the yearlings from the cow-herders and graze them until they secome beeves, when they sell them to the various buyers, topping out the fluest for the eastern and foreign markets and sending the tailings into us at the same price. This system of monopolizing the beef cattle in he hands of the neavy capitalists is what is now keeping up the price of beef, although some of the steekares ing up the price of beef, although some of the stockards do not know it themselves and have only adopted the system to avoid being bothered with cows. The simple of beef to England has become a large factor. In the last three years there has been such a heavy investment of Scotch and English capital that it is a fact that three-fourths of the cattle interest of Texas. Colorado and Wyoming is now owned and controlled by it. The ranges are being gradually encroacesed upon, as they were in Texas, and are becoming more crowded every year, while the market for the product is extending every year. Castle that sold in 1850 for \$22 a head are now worth \$30, with the prospect that the price will go up instead of down.

berry crop will be a partial failure this year. Mr. Emery Smalley, one of the most extensive granberry growers worm have made sad havoe with the cranberry crop this season. I do not think the drouth has accomplished so much damage to the crop here on the Cape as the worm

anxious to win its way in the world." PERSONAL.

The late Thomas Agnew, the great print pub-

lisher of Manchester, England, left a personal estate valued at more than \$2,650,000.

have presented him with a purse of \$5,000, as a compliment for the services he has rendered to science, and to enable him to take a year's vacation

of the sonis and bodies of the men. Admiral Rodgers said that as he made his daily inspection of the
wards, he always found Chaplain Smith by the side
of the sick men, praying with them, taiking to
them, making their wills, in every way striving to
minister to their comfort. One day, when the discase was beginning to abate, Chaplain Smith suddenly tell to the floor while in the midst of conversation. It was at first thought he was stricken with
the smallpox, but it proved to be utter exhaustion,
caused by the constant work of body and mind he
had undergone for weeks.

Levery Sent 14—It is appounced that the

LONDON. Sept. 14.-It is announced that the yachting cruise of Mr. Gladstone will be extended from the coast of Scotland to Norway.

tional Gallery as a memento of her residence in Canada. The picture is five feet in length and is at present on exhibition in Beston.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Albany Burgesses Corps will celebrate its semi-centennial by a banquet which will cost \$2,000.

fulsanile after the word never; "pause long chought to count twenty-live after this passage;" "close Bible with violent slain after this passage;" "centemplate ceiling in attitude of adoration at this point;" "sureastic wave of hand;" "rapid gesture,"

There was a wholesale incarceration in the

city of Raleigh, N. C., a few nights ago, which was very ing was destroyed. The firemen and citizens turned out gallantly and did good work. When they had finished it they were ready to retire, but that they found no easy task. Seventy two guards with Winchester rifles were on duty, and no man was let out except a reporter and two prossmen. Four hundred others were kept in the main building and not released until 6 o'clock in the morning. They were, however, treated to refresh-

The Denver Tribune a few days ago had ar interesting interview with an intelligent "cow-boy," on the business of cattle-raising. According to him The prospects are that the Cape Cod cran-

of that region, says: "The vine worm and the fruit has this season. Many of our most extensive swamps are located near the ocean or bay, and the night for bas the tendency to help us most wonderfully." The great "New-Town" cranberry farm, located on the Cape, and owned by Mr. Makepeace, of Hyannis, who also owns large farms in the town of South Carver, is a perfect failure this year, the vine and fruit worm having killed about every vine growing. This extensive annual crop amounts to some 4,000 barrele. The berry is pronounced by experts as an exceptionally fise one, bringing the highest price in the markets of Boston and New-York. The average price is from \$10 to \$13. The farm this

THE ARCTIC DISASTER

VOYAGE OF THE YANTIC. THE SEARCH FOR THE BOATS OF THE ILL-PATER PROTEUS. OM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRI

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 14.—The United States steamer Yautic left Godhaven on July 22 in accordsteamer Yautic left Godnaven on July 22 in accordance with an arrangement made with Lieutenaut Garlington, in command of the rehef expedition sailing in the ill-fated Proteus. Commander Wilde had been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to go as far as Littleton Island, but on no accour to force a passage through the barrier of ice stretching across Smith Sound beyond that point. He had agreed to remain in Pandora Harbor, near the proposed winter-quarters, as late as August 25, and at Disco until September 20. The Yantic steamed along the Greenland coast, reaching Rettenbenk on the 23d-the day the Proteus was crushed in the ice 700 miles to the north, in Smith Sound. She passed Waigat on the 26th, and reached Upernavik the next day. Owing to a dense fog slow progress was made in the direction of Cape York. On the last day of July Cary Island was passed, and the entrance into Smith Sound was not blocked with ice. On August 2 the record left by the Proteur on her way north on July 21 was found. On the next day Littleton Island was reached, and Lieu-tenant Garlington's record of the loss of the Protein was discovered, At Pandora Harbor additions records of the disaster were found. Lieutenan Garlington had reached that point on July 26, and set out for Cape York in search of the Yantic.

The Yantic immediately steamed southward, husging the shore and searching Cape Parry and Cary, Herbert, Northumberland and Hukluyt Islanda. At Northumberland she found traces of a night camp. On August 9 she was abreast of Cape York. but owing to the ice could not get within twenty miles of the shore. This ice pack closed around the vessel repeatedly. At this time she was close upon the track of the boats of the Proteus, which reached Cape York on August 10, and remained there until the 16th. On the 13th the Yantic reached Elbory. A small schooner with provisions was sent to the shore, and the Danish Governor at Tassuissak was informed of the loss of the Proteus and asked to dispatch a boat to Cape Shackleton to continue the search. This boat was to be manued by a crew of seven men, and to carry provisions for The Yautic, upon arriving at Upernavik, sailed

for Waigat Inlet for coal, and did not reach Godhaven until August 28. Three days afterward Lacutenant Colwell strived from Upernavik with six of the Proteus party. The Yantic returned to Upernavik and took on board the remainder of the shipwrecked crew, who had arrived in small boats from Cape York. On September 2 the ship sailed for St. John's. Neither the Proteus nor the Yantie had received any tidings from the Greely party, nor contributed in any measure toward their safety or comfort on the march southward from Lady Franklin Bay and during the dreary winter that hes before them.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY LINCOLN. LITTLE HOPE OF REACHING GREELY THIS FALL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Secretary of War, he Secretary of the Navy and the Acting Chief Signal Officer had a consultation this afternoon upon the situation of affairs to reference to the Greely party. Secretary Lincoln said to-night that

the question how best to get relief to the party had been discussed. He, however, had little hope that anything could be done this year. He thought it would be useless to send a party up this fail with the certainty of their having to winter several hundred miles from Greely's station without means of traversing that distance, when, by waiting until next summer, a party could be sent that would make just as good progress. He said, however, that if it were shown that relief could be seat to the Greely party, no expense or pains would be

spared to relieve them.

Acting Signal Officer Caziare said to-night that othing had been heard from Lieutenant Garlington in response to the inquiries made yesterday by the office. To-night further dispatches were sent asking categorically what were the possibilities with regard to getting a vessel at St. John's and fitting her out, provisioning her to Upernavik, or as much further norto as practicable, so as to reach Little-ton Island at the carliest moment. Nothing has been heard as yet in reply to these dispatches.

LIEUT, GARLINGTON'S ORDERS. WHY DID HE NOT LAND HIS SUPPLIES, AS. OTDERED,

ON THE WAY NORTH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- " There are two soints respecting the failure of the Greely Relief Ex edition which seem to need a very tion," said Secretary Lincoln to-day. understand from the intelligence thus far receivathat the supplies on board the Proteus were lauded at or near Littleton Island on the voyage nortaward, as Lieutenant Garlington's orders required. I am anxious to know why these instructions were

"Another thing I am anxious to hear is whether the commander of the Yantic left any stores at Littleton Island when he landed there on August 3, and found Garlington's record showing that the Proteus had been lost with all the provisions and other supplies designed for the relief of Lientenant

These two points were the ones upon which discussion and speculation among naval officers mainly turned to-day. Nearly everybody was ready to condemn both Lieutenant Garlington and Commander Wildes in advance and without a hearing. The supplementary instructions to Garlington ust before he left St. Louis, referred to by Secretary Lincoln and which were mentioned in THE TRIBUNS

Lincoin and which were mentioned in The of to-day, read as follows:

The naval tender to join the Proteus at St. John's, N. F., and to proceed with her to the neighborhood of Littleton Island. The Proteus to land her stores, except supplies for more nor-herly depots, at Littleton Island on her way north. If she succeeds in reaching Lady Franklin Bay, to pick up the stores, excepting the house and depois if possible, on her return. The naval tender will await the return of the Proteus in the neighborhood of Littleton Island and on her return steam to the south in her company until she reaches the southern limits of the log pack when the vessels may separate.

Should the Proteus be crushed in the loc her crew will reture on Littleton Island, and the tender will oring to St. John's, N. F., the officers and crew of the Proteus between the vessels may separate.

Proteus returns or her crew and the tender to remain in the neighborhood of Littleton Island, and in the neighborhood of Littleton Island. Signals by flags, heliograph and the expeditionary fores succeed in reaching their, the tender may go to the south, leaving full particulars at Littleton Island. Signals by flags, heliograph and guns should be presented to the proteur of the proteur of the proteur of the Proteur. Nothing in the northward movement must be allowed to retard the progress of the Proteurs it is set the utmost importance that she take advantage of every lead to get up to Lady Franklin Bay.

An ARMY OFFICER'S COMMENTS. of to-day, read as follows:

AN ARMY OFFICER'S COMMENTS. Commenting on the subject to-day a prominent Army officer said: "The whole business has been sadly botched. It shows how unsuited are cavairy officers and soldiers for that sort of work. The men for the expedition ought to have been selected from among the sailors of New-England, and the command and responsibility should have been given to the Navy. Divided command and responsibility have undoubtedly made the disaster worse than it otherwise would have been. It will cost the Government at least \$100,000, and I fear it will cost Greely and his companions their lives." The same officer added that if the orders given by Secretary Lincoln and General Hazen, had been obeyed, Lieutenant Garlington and his party, despite the loss of the Proteus, would have been in saic and comfortable winter quarters at or near Littiston Island to-day, thoroughly equipped and prepared to push a party northward to the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his comrades.

DID THE YANTIC LEAVE SUPPLIES According to the report of Commander Wildes, of the Yantic, dated two days before he sailed from St. John's, that vessel carried stores sufficient to St. John's, that vessel carried stores sufficient last eight months, and officers at the Was Department appear to indulge the hope that a portion of these stores was left at Little ton Island for Lieutenant Greeny when it was found that all the supplies designed for the relief of his party had been lost with the Protects.

The report received at the Navy Department last night, however, does not show that the Navissianded any stores at Littleton Island or elsewhere